

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907.

[SIX PAGES P.T. 1.]

WATERLOW BROS. & MORTON, LIMITED.
24 & 26, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON.
Offices in Egypt: 33, Sharia Madinet Nasr, Cairo.
7, Boulevard de Rashid, Alexandria.
Works in Egypt: Mansour, Alexandria.
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS,
ACCOUNT BOOK MAKERS,
MACHINE RULERS.
Contractors to the British Government.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.
R.M.S. Orotava will leave Suez about September 6. R.M.S. Orotava will leave Suez about September 10.
HOMEWARD TO NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.
R.M.S. Miltades will leave Port Said Sept. 10. R.M.S. Orotava will leave Port Said Sept. 24.
* Special reduced rates during Summer season (15th May - 15th September) as follows:
Passage. Naples. Marseilles. Plymouth or Tilbury.
1st Class £7.14.0 £11.0.0 £15.8.0
2nd " 5.10.0 7.14.0 9.15.0
3rd " 3.0.0 4.0.0 7.0.0
The summer fares are net but passengers travelling at these rates, and returning within 6 months at the winter rate, will obtain an abatement of 20% off the first and second class winter rate.
Agents, CAIRO: THOMAS COOK & Son, Ltd.; ALEXANDRIA: R. J. MOSS & Co.
For all information apply to **WM. STAPLEDON & Sons, Port Said & Port Tewfik (Suez), 31-12-4**

BIBBY LINE TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON.
S.S. Cheshire, 5,775 tons will leave Suez about September 12th.
HOMEWARDS TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
S.S. Staffordshire, 6,005 tons, will leave Port Said about September 4th.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.
May 26th - September 30th inclusive
Fares from Port Said to Marseilles £8.0.0; London £12.0.0; Colombo £32.10.0; Rangoon £37.10.0
Fitted with Refrigerators, Electric Light, Electric Fans and all recent improvements.
Agents in CAIRO: THOMAS COOK & Son, Ltd. For all particulars apply to **WM. STAPLEDON & Sons, Port Said & Port Tewfik (Suez).**

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

Fast British Passenger Steamers.

GREECE-TURKEY MAIL SERVICE.
Express steamers leave Alexandria weekly as under for PIRÆUS (Athens), SMYRNA, MYTILENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with the Oriental Railway-Express Service for VIENNA, BERLIN, PARIS and LONDON.
*S.S. Osmaniel, Wednesday 4 p.m. July 17, 31, August 14 and 28.
*S.S. Ismailia, Wednesday 4 p.m. July 10, 24, August 7 and 21.
PALESTINE-SYRIA MAIL SERVICE.—The fast steamers Assuan, Minieh and Menzaleh leave Alexandria alternately on Saturdays at 4 p.m. for Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Caïffa (for Nazareth), Beyrouth (for Damascus), Tripoli, Alexandria and Mersina (calling fortnightly at Larnaca (Cyprus) and continuing from Beyrouth in alternate weeks to Rhodes, Smyrna, Mytilene, Dardanelles, Gallipoli and Constantinople.
SUDAN DIRECT MAIL SERVICE.—The mail steamers Dakahliah and Kossair leave Suez alternately on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin in connection with the Sudan Government Railways express service to Khartoum.
RED SEA COASTING MAIL SERVICE.—Mail steamers leave Suez on Mondays at 5 p.m. for Tor (for Sinai Yambou and Jeddah), continuing in alternate weeks to Port Sudan, Suakin, Mersin, Hodeidah and Aden. For further information refer to the Co.'s Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez or to THOMAS COOK & Son (Egypt) Ltd., HAMBURG-AMERIKA REISE BUREAU or other Tourist Agencies.

DEUTSCHE LEVANTE-LINIE.
Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular Service fortnightly from HAMBURG to ALEXANDRIA; weekly from ANTWERP; every 4 weeks from BORDEAUX direct to ALEXANDRIA; homebound every 2 weeks from ALEXANDRIA for ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG. Goods forwarded at through rates from all German Railway Stations on direct bills of lading to ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, SYRIA, etc. Special facilities for consignees of cotton, etc. from Alexandria via Rotterdam and Hamburg to German manufacturing towns.
Expected at Alexandria: September 6th S.S. Rhodos from Hamburg, bound for Rotterdam and Hamburg. S.S. Samos, now in port discharging.
For tariff and particulars apply to **ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria Agent.** 15-9-07

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. James MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers):
*Assuan, 5,000 tons, 5,000 tons, 5,000 tons, 5,000 tons, 5,000 tons, 5,000 tons, 5,000 tons, 5,000 tons, 5,000 tons, 5,000 tons.
*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved. — From Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st £14 Single, £18 Return, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.
For particulars apply to **R. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria Agents.**

P. HENDERSON & CO'S LINE.

The Steamers of this Line leave Suez and Port Said every fortnight for Algiers and London or Liverpool.
Saloon Fare £12. Special Summer season rates £10. Port Said to Marseilles £7.
S.S. TENACERIM Tons 7100 will leave PORT SAID about 1st September for Dover.
S.S. AMARANTH Tons 6600 " " " 17th Sept. for Dover.
Due in London or Liverpool in 13 days.
The Saloon accommodation is splendid, and the vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements.
For further information apply to the Company's Agents.
WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOMAS COOK & SON (EGYPT) LTD., Cairo, G. J. GRACE & Co., Alexandria. 31-12-06

EXPRESS NILE STEAMER Co.

Cairo-Luxor Tourist Service—Luxor-Assuan Express Service.
Quik Freight Service ALEXANDRIA-CAIRO.
For Bookings and Particulars apply CAIRO OFFICES, 19, CHARH EL MADABEGH.

Cunard Line.

Sailings from LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK and BOSTON every Saturday and alternate Tuesday.
Royal Mail Steamer LIVERPOOL and Campania fastest British steamers. Lusitania and Mauretania, 32,500 tons, largest vessels in the world. CARONIA and Campania latest and most luxurious Hotels afloat.
Regular sailings between TRIPOLI, FUMI, NAPLES and NEW YORK by twin-screw steamers. Excellent passenger accommodation.
Through tickets from Egypt delivered by Messrs. RODDICH & Co., Alexandria, General Agents.
NICHOLAS KIRKIS, Cairo: R. BROADBENT, Port Said and all Offices of Messrs THOMAS COOK & SON. 19-1-07

BANQUE DU CAIRE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL: Lts. 600,000.

The Banque du Caire Ltd., undertakes all banking business such as: Advances on deeds and securities, discount, cheques delivered at very best rates of exchange on all the principal towns of the world, telegraphic transfers, purchase and sale of stock and shares in Egypt and abroad, letters of credit issued, safe custody at a low charge, of titles, deeds and securities, current accounts opened. Receives money on deposit at sight at 3% per annum.

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA.

First-class Hotel, Situated in Rosetta Avenue, the finest quarter in the Town. Renovated Throughout Two minutes from Railway Station Close to Consulates and Opera House. Electric Light. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Magnificent Ball, Reception, Reading, and Music Rooms. Bar and Smoking Room.
FINE TERRACE ON THE AVENUE. MOTOR MEETS ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS. MANAGER F. REINSPECER. 31-2-07

THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LTD

Head Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE: CAIRO, NEAR SHEPHERD'S HOTEL
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa and Khartoum.

GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.
BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their passages, where steamer plans may be consulted, and Bertha secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.
Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at principal Railway Stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their tickets.
Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Company leave Cairo three weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assuan, and Wady Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.
FREIGHT SERVICE Steamers leave Cairo every Friday for Assuan and Halfa.
Special combined rail and steamer Nile Tours at greatly reduced prices.
Special Steamers and Dahabieh for Private Parties.
Special arrangements for tours in Palestine, Syria, and the Desert. Lowest rates.
BEST CAMP EQUIPMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co.'s India Mail Lines—Callings at ADEN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA OUT, and MANRILLAS (GENOA and PLYMOUTH optional). Home sailings from Suez.

OUTWARD - Jelunga August 31. HOMEWARD - Dihara August 30

EAST AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

Calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Beira. Monthly service.

First Class Fares from Suez to: (Aden) £12.10.0; (Colombo) £25.0.0; (Mombasa) £35.0.0; (Zanzibar) £45.0.0; (Beira) £55.0.0; (Mogadishu) £65.0.0; (Dar-es-Salaam) £75.0.0; (Nairobi) £85.0.0; (Lagos) £95.0.0; (Accra) £105.0.0; (Freetown) £115.0.0; (Sierra Leone) £125.0.0; (Liberia) £135.0.0; (Ivory Coast) £145.0.0; (Ghana) £155.0.0; (Togo) £165.0.0; (Benin) £175.0.0; (Nigeria) £185.0.0; (Cameroon) £195.0.0; (Gabon) £205.0.0; (Congo) £215.0.0; (Zaire) £225.0.0; (Angola) £235.0.0; (Namibia) £245.0.0; (Botswana) £255.0.0; (South Africa) £265.0.0; (Mozambique) £275.0.0; (Swaziland) £285.0.0; (Lesotho) £295.0.0; (Zambia) £305.0.0; (Malawi) £315.0.0; (Zimbabwe) £325.0.0; (Botswana) £335.0.0; (South Africa) £345.0.0; (Mozambique) £355.0.0; (Swaziland) £365.0.0; (Lesotho) £375.0.0; (Zambia) £385.0.0; (Malawi) £395.0.0; (Zimbabwe) £405.0.0; (Botswana) £415.0.0; (South Africa) £425.0.0; (Mozambique) £435.0.0; (Swaziland) £445.0.0; (Lesotho) £455.0.0; (Zambia) £465.0.0; (Malawi) £475.0.0; (Zimbabwe) £485.0.0; (Botswana) £495.0.0; (South Africa) £505.0.0; (Mozambique) £515.0.0; (Swaziland) £525.0.0; (Lesotho) £535.0.0; (Zambia) £545.0.0; (Malawi) £555.0.0; (Zimbabwe) £565.0.0; (Botswana) £575.0.0; (South Africa) £585.0.0; (Mozambique) £595.0.0; (Swaziland) £605.0.0; (Lesotho) £615.0.0; (Zambia) £625.0.0; (Malawi) £635.0.0; (Zimbabwe) £645.0.0; (Botswana) £655.0.0; (South Africa) £665.0.0; (Mozambique) £675.0.0; (Swaziland) £685.0.0; (Lesotho) £695.0.0; (Zambia) £705.0.0; (Malawi) £715.0.0; (Zimbabwe) £725.0.0; (Botswana) £735.0.0; (South Africa) £745.0.0; (Mozambique) £755.0.0; (Swaziland) £765.0.0; (Lesotho) £775.0.0; (Zambia) £785.0.0; (Malawi) £795.0.0; (Zimbabwe) £805.0.0; (Botswana) £815.0.0; (South Africa) £825.0.0; (Mozambique) £835.0.0; (Swaziland) £845.0.0; (Lesotho) £855.0.0; (Zambia) £865.0.0; (Malawi) £875.0.0; (Zimbabwe) £885.0.0; (Botswana) £895.0.0; (South Africa) £905.0.0; (Mozambique) £915.0.0; (Swaziland) £925.0.0; (Lesotho) £935.0.0; (Zambia) £945.0.0; (Malawi) £955.0.0; (Zimbabwe) £965.0.0; 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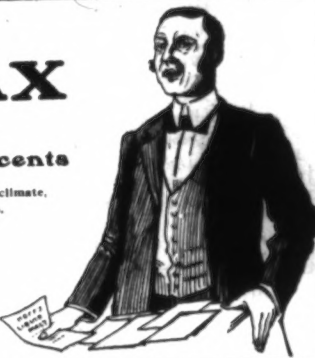
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907.

"THE FOLK AFIELD."In this volume Mr. Phillpotts has torn
himself from his beloved Dartmoor, but not
from the inhabitants thereof whom he knows
so well. Here are fourteen short stories with
plenty of local colour—pages of description,
sometimes well done, at other times not so
well. Before the background of scenery—
French, Egyptian, Italian, or Grand Canary, as
the case may be—move figures which possess
foreign names but bear a striking resemblance
to the heroes of Devon we are accustomed to
meet in the pages of this writer.A strong, straight man; a weak, shifty man;
a sweet maiden. Many a time and oft has Mr.
Phillpotts shown how great are the changes he
can ring on the collocation of these characters.
He introduces them once again, this time with
no great measure of success. The stories areentertaining and readable, but with an excep-
tion, in no sense distinguished; Mr. Phillpotts
does better on a large than a small canvas. We
do not deny that he has written good short
stories. The volume called "Knock at a Ven-
ture" contained several delightful specimens.
But they were made delightful by the rustic
humour of the Western counties where their
plots were laid. In the present case the tales
are mostly serious, and when not serious they
have a serious foundations. We never laugh
over them, and with difficulty raise a smile.Though he is a rather monotonous writer,
so far as theme is concerned, Mr. Phillpotts is
various in his quality. He will produce a story
which comes near to justifying the name
"masterpiece," which would be indeed a master-
piece if his touch were a little finer. The next
volume from his pen will be as likely as not
melodrama of poor quality—sensational convey-
ed with no very skilful hand.As with the larger books, so with this collec-
tion of stories. Some are unworthy of such
ability as Mr. Phillpotts possesses. Others have
a gleam of poetry or truth which raises them to
a high level. They are not short stories of the
best kind, but they possess merit.We mentioned an exception. To our mind,
the best tale of the bundle is that entitled "Sou-
venir de Maupassant." Mr. Phillpotts is tem-
erarious in thus reminding his readers of
the exquisitely gifted Frenchman. Nor can
he be said to justify his deed. But the
pathetic story of a Kabyle girl, "Sand-daisy,"
with its touches of detail and its fine emissions,
its plenitude of suggestion and lack of em-
phasis, is a pretty piece of work. The girl is a
wild young creature, romantic-hearted, who
tells her dreams of the future to the Traveller.
It is not a prosperous life she longs for, not a
life in a land flowing with milk and honey.
She looks forward to marrying a robber—a
man who takes what he wants, not a town-bred
wretch piling coin on coin—and to sharing his
hazardous existence in the free air. Her father
arranges a marriage for her with the wealthy
vine grower whom she loathes. The Traveller
bent on departure comes with a present for
her in his hand. He meets the father, who tells
him Sand-daisy's fate:—"It has pleased Omar Melsaud, the vine-
grower, to look with favour on my child;
and he has purchased her with many francs
and has given me this house for my own for
ever. He has five wives, but three begin fast
to grow old, and my daughter has warmed
his heart. He is a very great man, and cares
nothing that we are only Kabyle. He is so
great that he can laugh at the laws and
ordinances of his people. And he will wed
her next week and she will be the joy of his
idle hours; and presently she will give over
weeping, for she is a fool and loves him not.
Yet, when she has seen the abode of his
women, and the riches of looking glass and
pictures, carpets and furniture from France
that fill it, she will surely dry her tears, and
don silk and golden ornaments, and rejoice
to do Omar's pleasure, and bless her old
father when she rises up and when she sleeps.""He peeped at me out of his mean, in-
scrutable eyes; then he turned to an orange-
tree that stood beside the wall.""Twice as many francs as there are fruits
upon my tree. He has said it; and I have
counted four hundred and twelve! To-morrow
he will come and count.""I left my gift and went slowly down
the hill. Above the Djurdjura was lifted
that spear of the Lesser Atlas mountains
she had loved and the snow upon it still
rose upward like a golden cloud against
the blue. Beyond—invisible, vast and
burning—lay the desert of her dreams."
There we get a sense of the irony of
mortal dreams, of the conquest of romance
by the world which reckons the riches of
life in figures. The story must be reckoned
among the best Mr. Phillpotts has written.
Unfortunately it stands by itself within these
covers. None of the others can match it,
or indeed persuade us of their worthiness
to companion it."The Folk Afeld." By Eden Phillpotts. Mel-
thun, Ga.**URBANORA.**
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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Ivory.
Large quantities of ivory have arrived at Omdurman.

Train Accident.
A passenger train ran over a native named Mohammed Zazah at the Cairo Station, killing him immediately.

Price of Gum.
Gum is maintaining its prices. Good qualities, that were collected before the rains, fetch from 110 P.T. per kantar and upward. New gum is much cheaper.

The Brindisi Mail.
The mail from Europe via Brindisi and Port Said (P. and C.) will be distributed at the Alexandria Post Office at half past four this afternoon.

Child's Body Found.
At Zeitoun the police found the body of a newly born child in the public road. It was taken to the hospital, and an inquiry opened for the discovery of the parents.

Promotion.
Chevalier Roscalla Nacouz, interpreter of the Italian Consulate, Alexandria, has been promoted by Royal Decree of the 1st inst. from the 3rd class to the 2nd class. We congratulate Chevalier Nacouz on his promotion.

Streets of Omdurman.
Ditches have been dug along the principal streets of Omdurman for draining the rain-water. The result has been a decided improvement in the condition of several streets. The principal square of the town, where the tramway lines meet, used to be transformed into a lake after every heavy rain. Recently however, it has presented a much better appearance, notwithstanding the heavy rains.

Subonic Plague.
During the week ended the 25th instant, 5 cases of plague were reported throughout the country, of which 4 took place at Alexandria and 1 in Dammanhour district, Behera province. Yesterday's bulletin on the plague was a clean sheet. From the beginning of the year up to the 25th instant, 1,068 cases were reported against 434 during the corresponding period of last year. To-day one case is recorded in Alexandria.

Maltese National Fete.
A grand ball will be given in the hall of the Maltese Philharmonic Society "Valletta," facing the Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal, on Saturday, September 7th, in commemoration of the anniversary of the liberation of Malta from the Turkish yoke (1565). The band of the Society will play on the terrace, and the orchestra will provide dance music in the hall; both terrace and hall will be brilliantly illuminated for the occasion by electricity. The profits will go to the society funds.

Mineral and Aerated Waters.
We must once more remind our readers, and the Public in general, that there is only one Mineral Water Factory in this country that is able to produce Mineral and Aerated Waters of absolutely first class quality, and that is Mr. N. Spatis' Factory in Cairo. All Mineral Waters manufactured are made from Water thoroughly filtered by the Pasteur's system. The greatest cleanliness is observed throughout the whole of the factory and only the best quality of ingredients are used. [adv't]

Scarcity of Meat.
The scarcity of meat on the Khartoum markets is attributed to the exportation of the large numbers of sheep to the North, presumably to Egypt. A resident of Omdurman writing to the "Sudan Times" about this matter, urges that measures be taken to stop the further export of sheep from the Sudan. The country, he says, has not had sufficient time during the past nine years of good Government to resuscitate from the baneful influences of the Dervish regime, which reduced the live stock of the country to one twenty-fourth of what it was in ante-dervish days.

Eating in Esperanto.
The "Caterer" publishes the Esperanto menu of the dinner served to visitors to the late Conference at the Imperial Hotel, Bloomsbury, last Sunday week. Translations (in brackets) are given of the words whose meaning is less obvious:—Vespermango; Konsomeo Regha; Pureo kody-deta (chicken); Boligita Halibuto; Oskra (oyster) Saucio; Shultro de Shafido (lamb) rulita kaj kurita lau (à la) modo printempa; Rostita Bovajho; Novaj-Perpomoj; Anglaj Pizetoj (little peas); verdaj; Pudingo Poliglota; Jheleo vina; Fromagho. We have come to the decision not to learn Esperanto at present.

CASINO SAN STEFANO

Demain jeudi grand concert vocal et instrumental, au programme duquel figure la grande Fantaisie pour orchestre de Samson et Dalila.
Vendredi le 30 août après midi, aura lieu le concert d'adieu des artistes de chant; à cette occasion un programme spécial sera donné en leur honneur. Pour rendre plus agréable la soirée, la direction s'est assurée le concours du Cinématographe Urbanora, qui commencera comme d'habitude, à 7 h. 30.
Le grand bal masqué pour les enfants, est fixé à vendredi 6 septembre à 6 h. de l'après-midi. Il y aura à cette occasion distribution de petits souvenirs.
Ainsi que nous l'avons déjà publié hier, M. Bracale, nous prépare un grand concert symphonique "Beethoven," qui est définitivement fixé pour la matinée du 8 septembre.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

(Gazette's Special Service.)
London, Wednesday.
Sir Edward Grey stated in Parliament that the Egyptian Government were arranging to send a further 19 Egyptian students to England in the autumn for training and he hoped that upon completion of their studies they would enter the Egyptian Government service as teachers.

SULTAN AND "SOCIETY."

Writing under date of the 13th inst, the Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" reports that last week the son of Hachim Pasha, Minister for Public Instruction, lost £200 at the Prinkipo Yacht Club. Prinkipo is one of the Princes Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, about six miles from Constantinople, and a favourite summer residence. The young man wished to play again the next day without settling his debt and on being told that the rules of the club forbade it, he got very annoyed, and, considering his dignity was offended, went and told his father, who at once went to the Palace and reported to the Sultan. The result was that he immediately got an irade forbidding all Ottoman subjects from frequenting the cursed club of the Giaours. The Governor and chief of police of the island were dismissed, and orders were given to the Minister of Police to set a close watch over the club in particular and the island in general. Turkish women were forbidden to be out of doors after six o'clock, and a steam launch was put on to patrol the island at night. Everything in the way of a meeting is stopped where Ottoman subjects are concerned, and any excuse does to stop a gathering.
Another irade has appeared forbidding Turkish women to go up the Sweet Waters of Asia and Europe. This excursion was always a feature of the Bosphorus on Fridays and Sundays, these two rivers being thronged with hundreds of boats and caïques, and it was the only outing and form of amusement which Turkish ladies had, of which the poor things are now deprived.

SUDAN LAND REGISTRATION.

In a letter to the "Sudan Times" Mr. Said Maluf discusses the subject of land registration as an ultimate guarantee of proprietorship. It is only valid as far as the mutual relations between purchaser and seller are concerned, but does not affect the rights or claims of other persons to the property involved. It is the duty of the purchaser, he believes, and not of the Registry Office to ascertain the genuineness of the ownership of property by the seller, and if the buyer is not sufficiently circumspect, he risks his money, and it would be his own fault.
The writer suggests as a possible solution to this question, that every person who proposes to sell a tract of land or similar property, should accompany the petition, which is generally presented on such occasions, with copies of documents that establish his proprietorship, and a full description of the property &c. &c. and have a notice to this effect posted in the locality where the property exists, another copy posted at the registry office, and copies sent to the omdehs or sheikhs of the place. A certain period of time should be given during which claims against said property must be presented, otherwise they will not be considered. Such a plan, he believes, will minimize the possibility of attempting fraudulent sales, and will give chance to those who have any claims against the property to present them in time.

COTTON SUPPLY.

The raw cotton year ends says the "Globe" on the 31st inst., and Lancashire will find herself with a rather larger supply than a year ago. During the 12 months an increasing consumption has been experienced, and if the American crop this season had been no larger than in 1906, we should have material famine. It remains to be seen what will be the new American yield which will be delivered commencing on the 1st September. Present appearances denote an output less than in the current season, but really all is uncertainty, as so much depends on the weather for a few months yet. Some authorities venture to say the crop, if good weather be vouchsafed, will be as large as any previous yield, which is, perhaps, saying a good deal. The Egyptian prospects are very good, most authorities in Alexandria believing that the crop will be actually larger than last year. Then the East Indian yield will be a large one, as the rains have been unusually heavy. Lancashire spinners are taking very little notice of the high-flown language used as to securing large supplies of cotton from Northern Nigeria in the immediate future.

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ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

ADDITIONS TO MENAGERIE.

The following important additions to the menagerie of the Zoological Gardens at Ghizeh have been received this month:—
Two Mouse-Lemurs, *Chirolestes coquereli* (new to the collection), from Madagascar, purchased.
One Dwarf-Lemur, *Microcebus smithi* (new to the collection), from Madagascar, purchased.
One Chita, or Hunting Leopard, *Cynaelurus sibiricus*, from Eastern Sudan, purchased.
A young female Cape Hunting Dog, or "Hyena Dog," *Lycan pictus*, (new to the collection), from South Africa, purchased.
A bull Bonte-Bok, *Damaliscus pygargus*, (new to the collection). This beautiful and interesting Antelope is a most valuable addition to the Egyptian collection, the species is unfortunately almost extinct, besides the herd preserved near Cape Agulhas in South Africa, it is believed there are only five examples now alive in the world, namely one pair in South Russia, one cow and a bull of doubtful pure blood in Berlin, and the magnificent pure bred Giza bull, which was obtained from Herr C. Reiche of Alfeld by purchase.
A Blue Duiker, *Cephalophus monticola vel pygmaeus* (new to the collection), from West Africa, received in exchange.
Three Duikers, *Cephalophus grimmii*, from South Africa, received in exchange.
One male Nagor Reedbuck, *Cervicapra redunca* (new to the collection), from Senegal, received in exchange.
One bull Sable Antelope, *Hippotragus niger*, (new to the collection), from South Africa, purchased.
A magnificent young pair of Roan Antelopes *Hippotragus equinus*, from Senegal, received in exchange from Herr C. Hagenbeck of Stellingen. It is doubtful if such a fine sight as these Roans present to the lover of big game can be seen in any other Zoological Gardens in the world at present, beautiful as they look, these animal are very fierce, and ready to attack with hoofs, horns and teeth.
One pair of Eland Antelopes, *Orias canna vel Taurotragus oryx* (new to the collection), from Rhodesia, received in exchange.
One Four-horned Ram, *Oris aries var. dom.* (new to the collection) from Lower Egypt, purchased.
One young Ground-Hornbill, *Bucorax sp.*, (new to the collection) from Tropical Africa, received in exchange.
One rare Buzzard, *Buteo desertorum var. min.* (new to the collection) from Libyan Desert, purchased.
Two Sociable Vultures, *Vultur auricularis*, from Libyan Desert, purchased.
One Spoon-Bill, *Platalea leucorodia* (new to the collection), from Europe or North Africa, received in exchange.
Two Straw-necked Ibis, *Ibis spiniellus*, (new to the collection), these most beautiful Australian birds, were received in exchange.
Two Partridge-Pigeons, *Geophaps smithi*, (new to the collection), from Australia purchased.
One Stanley Crane, *Grus paradisea*, (new to the collection), from South Africa, received in exchange.
Four Tortoises; *Cinosternum odoratum*, *Clemmys leprosa* and *Cinixys sp.*, received in exchange from America, Spain and Africa.
One Sharp-nosed Crocodile, *Crocodilus americanus*, (new to the collection), from Tropical America received in exchange.
One Broad-Fronted Crocodile, *Osteolemus tetraspis*, (new to the collection), from West Africa, presented by Dr. J. H. O'Connell of Liverpool.
One Derbian Zonure Lizard, *Zonurus giganteus*, (new to the collection), from South Africa, presented by Dr. J. H. O'Connell of Liverpool.
Two Scheltopnsiks, or "Glass Snakes," *Ophiostaurus apus* (new to the collection), North Africa, South Europe and West Asia; received in exchange.
Five Aldrovandi's Skinks, *Eumeces algeriensis*, (new to the collection), North West Africa, received in exchange.
Two Indian Pythons, *Python molurus*, (new to the collection), purchased.
One Royal Python, *Python regius*, (new to the collection), from Tropical Africa, received in exchange.
One Tail-lined Snake, *Zamenis nummifer* (new to the collection), from Egypt, purchased.
One Toad, *Bufo vulgaris*, (new to the collection), from Surrey, England, presented by Miss R. S. Flower.
One Bolster-armed Frog, *Leptodactylus pentadactylus*, (new to the collection), from South America, presented by Dr. H. Bolau of Hamburg.

TWO SPHINXES DISCOVERED.
The archaeological mission sent out to Asia Minor by the University of Liverpool has returned highly satisfied with the result of their pioneer journey. The members of the party travelled over the portion of Asia Minor embracing the ancient Hittite Empire. Boghaz-keni, the capital of the Hittite Empire in 2000—1000 B.C., was first visited. Excavations in progress there have revealed the ruins of a temple, the ancient city walls and gates, and several sculptured examples of Hittite art. At Enuk the party discovered two new sphinxes, and at Ceresara a number of Hittite inscriptions and antiquities; also the headless figure of an eagle, standing upon three lions—a colossal and striking sculpture.

A SECRET SOCIETY.

PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

New York, August 19.
A man named Monoog Curezhin, who is believed to be prominent in the councils of the Armenian conspirators here, has been arrested. He denied that he was implicated in the recent murder of M. Tavshanjian, the Armenian merchant, in New York, but admits that he is a member of the Huntehakist society.
He has revealed the fact that in 1904 he was delegated to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey, but lost some fingers while experimenting in a bomb factory at Waukegan, Illinois, and was relieved of his mission. He declares that he does not know whether another man was selected to commit the crime.
It is believed that the man's arrest will have important results.—Reuter.

The Huntehakists are a political society which works for the independence of the Armenians, and the merchant referred to above was killed for refusing to contribute to its funds.
A short while ago the New York police found concealed in a coal cellar daggers and files tipped with poison, which are believed to have belonged to these Huntehakists.

NEW ELLERMAN LINER.

"CITY OF PARIS" LAUNCH.

The "Glasgow Herald" commenting on the above vessel says:—
"The new steamer "City of Paris," which was launched last week by Messrs. Barclay, Curie and Co. Whiteinch, is the largest vessel yet built for the Ellerman Lines. She is, generally speaking a sister ship to the "City of London," built at Belfast recently, but she is slightly larger. With the exception of a few mail steamers, she will be the largest vessel running to India. She is 509 feet in length, 57 feet 9 inches in breadth, 36 feet 6 inches in depth, of about 9,000 tons gross, and she will have single-screw quadruple—expansion engines by the builders, of about 9,000 I.H.P., capable of giving a service speed of fifteen knots. She will carry about 300 first class and 100 second class passengers. The first class passengers will all be berthed in two and three berth state-rooms on the upper deck and bridge decks. On the promenade deck there will be provided a novelty in the Eastern trade in the form of several suites-de-luxe, in which a traveller or a family party may enjoy all the comforts and privacy of home. A special feature of the ordinary state-rooms is the provision of daylight for each room, all the rooms having access to the ship's side.
Another noteworthy feature is that the two inner rooms of each block may be readily transformed into a large and commodious apartment for the use of a family party.
The first class dining saloon is situated in the bridge deck, and extends almost the full width of the ship. It is lit by large cottage windows on three sides, and also by a lofty dome on the centre, carried up to the top of the upper promenade deck and surmounted by a handsome teak sky-light. The ceiling is in raised Tynecastle, decorated in white and gold. The walls are treated in Austrian oak framing, with quarter panels, having relief ornaments of garlands, medallions, and trophies, finished in dull English gold. The music room, on the promenade deck, has a height of nine feet and its walls are finished in the Adams style, with small paintings in the Bartolozzi style in the medallions. The ceiling is done in special canvas, with relief ornaments. The dome is elaborately decorated, and is finished in white and gold.
The first class smoking-room situated at the after end of the promenade deck, is a spacious and airy apartment with a large teak skylight above the centre. Aft of the smoking room there is a large comfortable open-air lounge, protected from the weather on 3 sides. Accommodation for second class passengers is provided under the poop deck, in a style but little different from the first class rooms. The dining saloon, smoke-room, entrance hall, and music room are quite as comfortable, if not as ornate as those of the first "class."
The "City of Paris" starts for her maiden voyage to Calcutta via Naples and the Canal on October 15th.

ROD-EL-FARAG TRAMWAY.

The cereal merchants of the Rod-el-Farag Sahel have submitted a petition to the Ministry of the Interior complaining that the frequent passage of the tramcars by the Sahel causes them great inconvenience as it interrupts the landing of their goods and their transport to the depots. The petitioners demand that the line may be transferred from its present position.
The Ministry of the Interior after examining the matter carefully, proved that the complaint of the merchants was well founded and therefore transmitted the petition to the Ministry of Public Works, which has written to the Tramway Company demanding that the line be transferred to the road behind the depots. The Company is said to have no objection to the transfer of the line and will commence the work as soon as possible.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman liner "Flavian" arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning.

ALEXANDRIA.

BUILDING & BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

By ROBERT WILLIAMS F.R.I.B.A.
VI.
I must begin with an apology for an error in my last article where the word "Moslem" is given for "Mualim," i.e. foreman or teacher of his trade. In Architecture, I know neither Moslem nor Christian; they are equally my friends if they work well and honestly in unison with me in the realisation of my designs.
I must but glance at the remaining points essential to good bye-laws as enumerated in the fourth article of this series, the next in order being.

DANGEROUS STRUCTURES.

During this year many houses have collapsed in Cairo and Alexandria. A number between sixty and seventy would not be an exaggeration. This is a serious matter involving much danger to the lives of at least a thousand inmates.
The London Building Act contains stringent clauses as to dangerous and neglected structures. The District Surveyors of London are constantly on the watch for them. A crack in a wall is often under observation for many months. In cases of imminent danger summary powers are given to the Country Council to pull down, or repair, or otherwise make a dangerous structure safe, the fees for so doing being collected from the owner or tenant as the case may require.
Allusion has already been made to the inefficient shoring or propping which may often be seen in Egyptian work. There is also a great danger in the light and flimsy scaffolding so common in Alexandria. On all these points the regulations should be clear and definite as regards strength and safety.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.

It is open to question whether there is a town in the world with more temporary structures in it than Alexandria. Building in this town is temporary in the highest degree. There seems to be a fear of solid substantial work; the material mostly used, Mex stone and soft brick is, in itself, but a temporary building material. There is a woeful lack of enthusiasm in the matter of building; there is no love of making the town beautiful and strong for the sake of the town, as was the case in Vicenza, Verona, Venice, Florence, Athens, etc. But temporary structures are often necessary and need careful building and supervision. In London a license has to be obtained for a temporary building and it is renewed yearly until some reason appears for its withdrawal and the removal of the structure. In this case plans have to be submitted to the Superintending Architect of the Council and copies have to be sent to the neighbours on either side, of the site of the proposed temporary structures; if either or both, object, for a valid reason, to the presence of a temporary structure, the Council refuses permission to build.
To make Alexandria permanent instead of temporary is a fine aim for the Municipality; good, broadminded building-laws will help greatly towards this end.

DANGEROUS BUSINESSES AND FACTORIES.

As towns increase in population the businesses that have any element of danger in them are moved further afield. The Tanzim has, I believe, a regulation with regard to the erection of machinery and factory premises. If it could also regulate gaming and other undesirable businesses (which often do not require special premises) out of existence it would do much towards the needful purifying of Alexandria.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDING ARCHITECT, CHIEF ENGINEER AND BUILDING INSPECTOR.

In Alexandria there is no Superintending Architect, the whole of the duties being undertaken by the Chief Engineer. In London the Superintending Architect has practically the whole of the Building Act to administer with a great volume of work beside. He is called the Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings. There is also a Chief Engineer whose business it is to engineer the vastest system of sewerage in the world and design all engineering works proper, such as bridges, tramways etc. An Architect working in unison with the Chief Engineer would doubtless be an acquisition to the city of Alexandria, having special regard to the development of the town towards the sea.
(To be continued.)

A. S. C.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

Owners are reminded that subscriptions for the big Race of 1908 season will close on 1st September next.

Polo and Golf players are informed that owing to the Polo ground being watered tomorrow, the 29th inst., it will not be possible to play polo or golf.

CATAOUM.

Le tout Alexandria se retrouve le soir à Cataoum oh, soit avant, soit après la Pelote Basque, on vient applaudir les chansons nouvelles de Henry Yan et ses camarades.
Prochainement, débuts des Gueules de Bois.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

SHIPPING v. BANKS.

McLEAN'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

The return match between teams representing the shipping firms and banks of Alexandria was played on the ground of the Alexandria Cricket Club yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a second win to the shipping team, which passed the total of the banks with three wickets still to fall. For this McLean was to be thanked, as, after taking six of the banks' wickets, he compiled the excellent total of 112 and carried his bat.
The banks opened their innings with Sampson and Roll, but after the former had scored five his wicket was displaced by Hobsbaum. Clarke then partnered Roll and remained nearly a quarter of an hour for 10, at which total his middle stump was dislodged by McLean. With Marsden and Roll together a splendid stand was made, but when the latter had reached 22 McLean disturbed his off stump. Jessop's wicket then fell for a single and the remainder of the batsmen were all dismissed for single figures, with the exception of Roll, who compiled 57 by thorough all round the wicket play, only 28 of which were scored by boundaries. The bowling was shared by Hobsbaum and McLean, the former taking four wickets and the latter, as previously reported, six.
The innings of the shipping team was opened by Harkness and Belton, both of whom shaped well, but after a short stay at the wickets Harkness found himself undecided how to play a slow short pitcher from Jessop which consequently passed his bat and made acquaintance with the off wicket. Spurgeon followed but was almost immediately deserted by Belton, and the wicket of the willow was then assumed, and for the rest of the innings maintained in a most brilliant manner, by the captain of the team, McLean. Playing with the greatest freedom McLean treated much of the bowling with contempt and found the boundary time after time, though he showed considerable care in playing Marsden. The way in which he pulled many of Marsden's deliveries to leg was splendid, while to the bowling of Jessop and Sampson he opened his shoulders and smote with all his might. His total of 112 not out was compiled in less than an hour and consisted of 3 sixes, 18 fours, 4 twos, and 14 singles. At the commencement of the innings the shipping team looked like losing and it was only by McLean's brilliant play that the side were able to claim a victory. With the first wicket down for 9, the second for 15, and the third for 19, things looked black against a total of 141, but McLean, who showed considerable judgment in monopolising the bowling, brought the fourth wicket total to 37. For the fifth wicket 25 were added, the fall of the sixth saw the score at 89, when the seventh fell the board registered 109, and 38 was added for the eighth wicket, after the fall of which the total remained unchanged. Eight wickets were taken by Marsden, who was very difficult to play, and the remaining two, by Jessop, who unfortunately dislocated his knee-cap with the score at 89. On his retirement he was replaced by Sampson, whose bowling, however, was treated with scant courtesy.

BANKS.	
Mr. Sampson, b. Hobsbaum...	5
" Roll, b. Hobsbaum...	57
" Clarke, b. McLean...	10
" Marsden, b. McLean...	22
" Jessop, b. Hobsbaum...	1
" Hirst, b. McLean...	5
" Reid, c. and b. Hobsbaum...	6
" Luck, c. Donaldson, b. McLean...	4
" Merton, c. and b. McLean...	6
" Rickards, not out...	8
" Martin, b. McLean...	6
Extras...	11
Total...	141

SHIPPING.	
Mr. Harkness, b. Jessop...	5
Capt. Belton, c. Clarke, b. Marsden...	2
Mr. B.M. Spurgeon, b. Marsden...	9
" McLean, not out...	112
" Moss, b. Marsden...	4
" Hobsbaum, c. Merton, b. Jessop...	3
Capt. Freeman, b. Marsden...	3
Mr. Wakeham, c. Martin, b. Marsden...	1
" Donaldson, c. Roll, b. Marsden...	
" Grant, st. Roll and Marsden...	
" Macallum, b. Marsden...	0
Extras...	5
Total...	147

WRESTLING IN CAIRO.

The following are the results of the Cairo wrestling matches up to Monday evening.				
Name.	Matches.	Won.	Lost.	Points.
Raievich...	4	4	0	4
Fourny...	3	3	0	3
Rodell...	3	3	0	3
Ruggiero...	3	3	0	3
Constant...	2	2	0	2
Annoni...	3	1	2	1
Douron...	1	1	0	1
Ajax...	3	0	3	0
Hansen...	3	0	3	0
Kouperna...	3	0	3	0
Maurice...	3	0	3	0
Piontelli...	3	0	3	0

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

(Aujourd'hui à 11 h. 1/2 a.m.).

Comme le donnaient à espérer les dépêches venues de Londres et de Paris, où les valeurs égyptiennes ont bénéficié d'une nouvelle plus-value, notre marché a ouvert ce matin avec une telle animation qu'on se serait cru à une séance d'hiver. Ce sont les valeurs dirigeantes qui, soulevées par la demande d'Europe, ont le plus attiré l'attention. Londres n'a cessé d'acheter la National Bank, la Delta et l'Agricole et Paris la Land Bank, l'action Foncier et le Crédit Franco-Egyptien; mais les affaires n'ont eu de réelle importance qu'en Agricole, faute de vendeurs aux prix actuels. Parmi les titres de moindre envergure qui ont alimenté les transactions il faut mettre au premier rang la Delta Land; il y a eu également de la demande en Building Lands, Hooker, Estates et Ritz, mais peu d'échanges. Quelques affaires ont eu lieu en Loughis au prix de 5/16-11/32. Bref, la séance a été remarquable pour la saison d'été. On clôture ferme et en bonne tendance. Il y a tout lieu de croire que l'avance gagnée se maintiendra ou même que la cote progressera encore, si les marchés européens continuent à donner l'exemple. La baisse du taux privé d'escompte de 4 5/8 à 4 3/8 est aussi de bon augure et semble donner raison à ceux qui disaient qu'on s'était laissé influencer outre mesure par les événements d'Amérique.

L'Agricole gagne 1/8 à 8 1/4, la National Bank 3/16 à 20 7/16, la Delta 1/8 à 12 1/2 et l'Obligation ancienne Crédit Foncier 1 fr. à 361 acheteurs, tandis que la nouvelle fléchit de 255 1/2 à 256 vendeurs.

En hausse encore les Privilegiées Tramways d'Alexandrie de 142 1/2 à 143, l'Alexandria Water de 11 1/4 à 11 3/8, les Lots Turcs de 156 à 158, la Land Bank de 7 à 7 1/8, les Splendid Hotels de 4 1/4 à 4 5/16, l'Urbaine de 3 1/2 à 3 5/8, le Crédit Franco-Egyptien de 4 1/16 à 4 1/8, et la Banque d'Orient de 115 à 116 1/2.

La Privilegiée Bière d'Alexandrie recule, au contraire, de 148 à 145.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Dividende Bière du Caire progresse de 40 à 41, la Cassa di Sconto de 37 à 43, les Estates de 11/16 à 23/32, le Comptoir de 2 3/16 à 2 21/32 l'ancienne et de 2 1/2 à 2 11/16 la nouvelle, la Building Lands de 2 1/8 à 2 5/16, tandis que la Delta Land revient de 1 31/32 à 1 15/16, l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail de 21/9 à 21/3, et la Port-Said Salt de 14 3/4 à 14 vendeurs. On achète la Levant à 9/16 et l'Unité à 3/8.

Sur le reste de la cote il n'y a pas de changements à signaler.

On se rappelle que la Sidi Salem a vendu dernièrement 150 feddans de sa propriété à raison de 60 livres le feddan. Cette société vient de conclure un marché encore plus avantageux sinon au point de vue de l'importance du moins au point de vue du prix. Elle a vendu une parcelle de 7 feddans au prix de 100 L.E. le feddan et il paraît que cette parcelle ne figure pas au nombre des meilleurs lots.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Mardi 27 Août.

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres est resté invarié à 4 5/8 pour cent.

As Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais a haussé hier de 1/4 à 82 1/4. L'Unité a gardé son cours de la veille à 100 1/4. La National Bank a été soutenue à 20 1/8 et la Delta Light à 9 1/2. L'Agricole a avancé de 1/8 à 8 1/4 et la Delta de 1/4 à 12 1/2.

A Paris, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien a perdu 1 franc à 682 et la Banque d'Athènes 2 francs à 110. Les Lots turcs ont gagné 1 franc à 165.

Ici, après un début très animé pendant lequel on a essayé de pousser à la roue dans le sens de la hausse, l'effervescence s'est un peu calmée et il est apparu un peu de lourdeur dans les transactions, sans que la fermeté reconquise hier ait cependant perdu du terrain. La tendance reste bonne, et les cours que Londres nous a envoyés ne peuvent que contribuer encore à la hausse. Si donc on remarque parfois un peu d'indécision et même de la lourdeur, il ne faut voir là qu'un effet du marché actuel encore très restreint. Il est tout naturel, en somme, que quelques ordres dans un sens ou dans l'autre aient plus d'influence sur un marché où les affaires ne se traitent encore qu'au comptant. De là les variations parfois considérables que l'on note en cours de séance ou d'un jour à l'autre.

Au demeurant, les cours sont restés relativement soutenus et quelques-uns ont malgré tout accentué leurs bonnes dispositions.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, la National Bank progresse à 20 1/8-3/16. L'Agricole fait de même à 8 1/8. La Cassa di Sconto s'arrête à 36. La Banque d'Athènes tombe à 108 et la Banque d'Orient se soutient à 115. Le Comptoir Financier et Commercial fléchit à 2 1/2-9/16.

Les Jouissances Eaux du Caire mollissent à 203. La Daira Sanieh est mieux tenue à 12 1/2. L'Enterprise and Development accentue sa reprise à 8 3/8. La Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux très demandée hausse à 2 3/8 et sa part à P.T. 47-48. La fondation Héliopolis s'alourdit à 11 3/4-7/8. La Crown Brewery d'Alexandrie se relève à 145 et sa part à 85. Les Omnibus Automobiles reviennent à 2 5/8.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich reprennent 1/4 à 14 1/2 sur de bonnes demandes. Les Baehler avancent encore à 6 1/4, tandis que les Upper Egypt s'affaiblissent à 2 13/16, ainsi que les National Hotels à 2 11/16-3/4 et leur part à P.T. 32.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Delta Land reste à 1 15/16 après avoir changé de mains

à 2. Les Markets sont moins soutenus à 27/9-28. La New Egyptian en bonne demande hausse jusqu'à 15/9 pour s'inscrire à 15/3. Les Estates s'alourdissent à 0 11/16-3/4, de même que les Abby à 0 1/2-9/16 et les Hooker à 0 3/8-7/16.

A propos de l'élévation récente du taux d'escompte officiel de la Banque d'Angleterre, nous lisons dans le "Statist" les lignes suivantes :

"Malgré la publication d'un excellent bilan hebdomadaire accusant une augmentation considérable dans le montant de l'encaisse métallique, le conseil de la Banque d'Angleterre a jugé utile de porter le taux minimum officiel de 4 à 4 1/2 % en raison de l'importance des demandes reçues à l'escompte par la Banque durant les premiers jours de la semaine : ces demandes menaçaient de prendre des proportions considérables et la Banque n'aurait pas pu les accueillir favorablement. Déjà, au début de la semaine, les directeurs avaient fait payer 4 1/2 % pour escompter les traites ne provenant pas des clients habituels de la Banque. Le marché, auquel on offre actuellement un nombre considérable de traites américaines qu'il ne veut pas escompter au-dessous de 4 % a cherché à se procurer des capitaux en faisant appel à la Banque d'Angleterre qui escompte à présent le papier à 60 jours du marché libre et celui à trois mois présenté par ses clients personnels, à 4 1/2 %. Les demandes ont pris une telle importance que si celles-ci ne diminuent pas bientôt la Banque d'Angleterre sera forcée d'élever son taux à 5 % la semaine prochaine. En l'état actuel de la situation américaine, il est probable que New-York se soumettra au taux de 5 % et il est possible que le nombre de traites placées ici pour compte américain permette des expéditions d'or de Londres à destination des Etats-Unis. Londres ne pouvant pas disposer de beaucoup d'or pour l'Amérique, il est évident que si l'on aperçoit des indices d'une demande d'or devant atteindre des proportions considérables, la Banque d'Angleterre élèvera de nouveau son taux minimum de l'escompte. Les autres marchés internationaux sont avertis à présent, par la mesure prise par la Banque jeudi dernier, qu'ils ne doivent pas compter sur Londres pour leur fournir de l'or à expédier aux Etats-Unis, et qu'ils peuvent seulement compter sur leurs propres ressources individuelles pour faire face aux demandes qui leur seront adressées. Si le secrétaire du Trésor américain, la Banque de France et la Banque Impériale de Russie veulent agir, ils pourront facilement éviter une tension extrême sur les marchés internationaux et la Banque d'Angleterre pourvoira sans difficultés aux besoins de l'Egypte et de l'Amérique du Sud, n'ayant rien à fournir aux Indes.

Carnet de l'Actionnaire.

Une assemblée générale extraordinaire des actionnaires de "The Associated Cotton Ginners" aura lieu le 10 Septembre prochain à 5 heures p.m. aux bureaux de la Société, à Alexandrie.

A l'ordre du jour : Modifications à apporter à l'article 87 des statuts.

Si la proposition soumise aux voix obtient le quorum, elle devra être confirmée par une seconde assemblée générale qui sera tenue ultérieurement.

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS IMPORTANT

Faisant suite à l'avis inséré au sujet des services des secours médicaux d'urgence de nuit établis aux Kims de l'Attarine et de la Douane, le public est avisé que d'accord avec la Cie des Téléphones et en vue de faciliter les communications il suffit et il est préférable de demander ces postes par nom au lieu d'indiquer le N° du téléphone, la Cie ayant consenti de les classer parmi les services publics urgents qui ont la préférence sur les communications ordinaires.

Le Vice-Président

DR. SCHIERS

Alexandrie, le 24 Août 1907. 30826-3-2

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de construction de quatre Chalets de Nécessité.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 75. Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 3 Septembre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : Soumission pour Construction de 4 Chalets de Nécessité.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 3 Septembre 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie le 23/8/07.

L'Administrateur,

(signé) Dr SCHIERS.

30833-3-2

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Administration has the honour to inform the Public that a Telegraph office will be opened at Akhmin on September 1st for correspondence in both Arabic and European languages.

Working hours:—

8 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. Cairo, August 26th 1907. 30832-2-2

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

ONCE 8 TIMES 6 TIMES
15 words . . . P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15
30 words . . . " 8 " 16 " 24
Every 10 words, " 2 " 4 " 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, his advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

A COLLEGE TRAINED CERTIFICATED MASTER desires post in School or family. Certified French, knowledge of Arabic, expert Shorthand-Typist, excellent Drawing and Science qualifications, etc. Splendid references, moderate salary. Apply direct, A. Turley, Cranbury Avenue, Southampton. 30831-15-2

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS offered gentlemen in perfectly appointed English Home, seven minutes from "Standard Buildings". Select society. Good table. Braising air. Electric lights. From L.E. 9 monthly. Write P.O. Box 893, Cairo. 30791-12-8

CHEF-COMPTABLE connaissant langues étrangères, 35 ans, 5 années d'Egypte, demande à diriger une maison. Certificats et références. Ecrite No. 30808 Bureau du Journal "Egyptian Gazette." 30808-12-7

ENGLISHMAN desires furnished bedroom in French house. Palermo "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30836-3-1

INDICATEUR EGYPTIEN, Administrative et Commercial, for the year 1908 (year 22) will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For anything which concerns the edition of 1908 address by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Poffandi, at Alexandria. 30837-40-1

RIVER, near Museum, Comfortable home for Paying Guests. Reduced terms for permanency. Box 893, Cairo. 30,788-24-21

THE "SPHINX" PRINTING PRESS, the British Printers, Khedivial Buildings, Boulac Road, Cairo. 30232-9-5-908

TO LET 2 well furnished bed rooms. English family. Board optional. Ibrahimieh. Apply No. 30830 "Gazette" Office. 30830-6-2

WELL FURNISHED BEDROOMS to let in French family. Healthy situation. Recommended to gentlemen wishing to improve in French language. Address EUGE "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30834-6-2

WANTED by English gentleman, Ismailieh quarter, furnished Bedroom. Bath etc. Apply No. 1372, "Egyptian Gazette," Cairo. 30833-6-1

YOUNG FRENCHMAN wishes shorthand lessons, or will exchange French conversation. Apply No. 30829 "Egyptian Gazette" Alexandria. 30829-3-3

YOUNG NATIVE having full knowledge of English and Arabic, seeks employment. Apply No. 30838 "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30838-6-1

The Sidi Salem Estates of Egypt Ltd.

M.M. les actionnaires sont informés que les titres définitifs au porteur des actions ordinaires de la susdite Société seront à leur disposition à partir du 26 courant au siège de l'Egyptian Investment and Agency Ltd., sis rue Sesostris No. 16, qui est chargé de les livrer contre remise du reçu de dépôt délivré à la souscription et de la lettre de répartition (allotment letter) complètement libérée, ou contre les certificats provisoires nominatifs également complètement libérés. 30815-3-3

EXPORT MANIFESTS

For PIREUS and ODESSA, by the S.S. Odessa, sailed on the 13th August:

FOR ODESSA
Various, 683 bags rice, 39 empty casks, 88 packages skins, 75 packages palms, 15 packages empty bags, 10 packages henna, 18 packages sundries
R. and O. Lindemann, 30 bales cotton

FOR PIREUS
W. Getty and Co., 25 bales cotton

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Equateur, sailed on the 15th August:

Various, 20 packages sundries
For PORT SAID and MASSAWAH, by the S.S. Enna, sailed on the 19th August:

A. Panipoulo, 69 pack. grocery
P. Bless and Co., 37 " "
D. Liacaki, 21 " "
Klemonitri, 28 " "

S. Falanga, 10 pack. ironware
Weber, 31 pack. sundries, 6 cases glassware
F. Anhoury, 16 pack. iron
Various, 14 pack. sundries

For PORT SAID and CYPRUS, by the S.S. Salamis, sailed on the 20th August:

Various, 1,000 packages sundries

For PIREUS and ODESSA, by the S.S. Reine

Various, 1,805 bags rice, 65 empty casks, 67 pack. palms, 28 pack. henna, 10 packages sundries

R. Malibonand Co., 70 bales cotton
G. Frauger and Co., 70 " "

140 bales cotton

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Princesse Sophie, sailed on the 21st August:

Various, 20 bales henna, 14 bales skins, 70 bags rice, 112 empty casks, 3 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. El-Kahira, sailed on the 21st August:

Various, 1,513 bags rice, 105 bags natron, 30 empty casks, 14 packages silk, 22 packages empty zembils, 10 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Singapore, sailed on the 21st August:

H. C. Legat and Co., 15 barrels mineral oil
Serv. Italo Spain, 34 bales skins
Various, 12 packages sundries

ASSOCIATION

DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

AVIS

New-York étant fermé le samedi 31 août et lundi 2 septembre (Labour-Day), il y aura suspension d'affaires, le lundi 2 septembre prochain.

L'ouverture de mardi 3 septembre aura lieu à 10 h. p.m.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 a.m. à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.Br.
Dans la matinée: prix plus haut pour novembre talari 20 9/16 a.—; janvier 20 11/16 a.—; plus bas pour novembre 20 1/2 a.—; janvier 20 5/8 a.—.

Graines de coton
Dans la matinée: prix plus haut pour 3 mois P.T. 72 30/40 a.—; plus bas pour 3 mois 72 15/40

REMARQUES

Coton.—Les cours ont continué à être très fermes, mais les affaires par contre sont restées très limitées. Les vendeurs ne sont pas nombreux aujourd'hui.

Graines de coton.—Bonne demande et prix en hausse.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 27 août 1907.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.

Tal. 20 5/8 Livraison Novembre
" 20 3/4 " Janvier
" 21 1/8 " Mars

" " " Mai
Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. 1176

Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khéd. à 1 h. p.m.

Tal. 20 5/8 Livraison Novembre
" 20 3/4 " Janvier
" 21 1/8 " Mars

" " " Mai
Marché steady

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

28 août 1907.—(11h.50 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 27 août: Soutenu. Etats du marché de ce jour, cot.: Ferme. Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par env. 645 contre même jour l'année précédente can. 356.

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

Disponible Ticket

Mit-Aff.—Haute-Egypte.—80 1/2 Rien Rien

Baba.—Formes " 95 " 100

Péres.—Sana affaires " 95 " 100

Saidi.—Disponible.— " 95 " 100

Pagouti.—Disponible.— " 95 " 100

Qualité Saidi. Cond. Saha P.T. 90 à 95

" Béhéra " " " "

Lentilles.—Soutenues " 110 à 115

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 110 à 115

Orges.—Calmes " 30

Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 70

Maïs.—Sans changement " 30

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 70 à 75

Exportations du 27 août dep. le 23

Coton Bal. 1891 Bal. 3879

Gr. de cot. Ard. 5064 Ard. 8233

Fèves " " " "

Exportations probables de la semaine

Coton " " Bal. 5,000 2,200

Graines de coton " " Ard. 20,000 37,000

Fèves " " " "

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour:—

(Basses-Hyères)

Province Béhéra

Damanhour. " " De P.T. " A "

Kafr-Zayat. " " De P.T. 385 à 417 1/2

Tantah. " " " " " "

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Province Menoufieh

Menouf. " " De P.T. " A "

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Province Galioubieh

Benha. " " De P.T. " A "

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Province Fayoum

Beni Souef. " " De P.T. 402 1/2 à "

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TELEGRAMS.

THE CASABLANCA SITUATION.

ALGERIRAS CONVENTION.

TANGIER, August 27.

A Franco-Spanish note addressed to the Moroccan War Minister demands that the necessary steps be taken to organise the policing of Moroccan ports, in accordance with the Algeriras Convention. (Reuter)

TANGIER, August 22.

The British colony here has petitioned the British Minister for British warships owing to the inadequacy of the Franco-Spanish measures for their protection.

Admiral Philibert reports that Europeans have left Fez. (Reuter)

PARIS, August 27.

The journals have received news from Casablanca that 3,000 French with grape shot and eight cannons are preparing to attack the general Moorish quarter. (Havas)

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

ATROCITIES OF KURDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 27.

Persia has issued circulars to the Powers complaining of the atrocities of the Kurds in the disputed territory. The Porte, replying to the Persian representations, has promised to give orders to prevent misdeeds. She has decided to order the Vali of Bitlis, Mut-es-Sarif Kerkuk, to proceed to the frontier to enquire into the situation, in company with the Persian delegates and to withdraw the troops if they are in Persian territory. (Reuter)

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. REDMOND'S PROTEST.

LONDON, August 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS. The House has rejected the Government's Scottish Land Valuation Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House has rejected most of the Lords' amendments to the English Land Bill.

Mr. Birrell intimated that the Government deplored the Lords' amendments to the Evicted Tenants Bill but yielded to superior force and accepted most of them.

Mr. Redmond said that he believed that the Lords had wrecked the Bill because they wished to see trouble in Ireland during the coming winter. Irishmen must make the movement sufficiently menacing to obtain reform. Mr. Balfour denounced Mr. Redmond's incitement to disorder. The Nationalists withdrew in a body, refusing to participate in the discussion on the amendments. (Reuter)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, August 27.

Sir E. Grey, answering Mr. Robertson, said that it was hoped that 19 Egyptian students coming in England in the autumn would ultimately enter the Government service as teachers. He declined to make certain enquiries for Mr. Robertson, saying that detailed enquiries had already caused the officials in Egypt extra laborious work. (Reuter)

FIRE IN JAPAN.

CITY NEARLY DESTROYED.

TOKIO, August 27.

A fire has occurred at Hakodate. Seventy per cent of the city has been burned. All the Consulates, except the American, have been destroyed. (Reuter)

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 27.

The prorogation of Parliament will take place at noon to-morrow. (Reuter)

TELEGRAMS.

BATTLESHIP AGROUND.

LONDON, August 27.

The battleship "Commonwealth" grounded when entering Lamlash, and has arrived at Devonport leaking badly with her plates considerably dented. (Reuter)

THE KAISER'S THANKS.

BERLIN, August 27.

The Emperor, replying to an address presented by the Burgomaster of Hanover, said that he had to thank Heaven and the sword of his trusty troops for its having been possible to maintain peace so long. (Reuter)

IRISH M. P. ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, August 27.

Mr. Farrell, M. P., and forty other persons have been arrested at Longford in connection with the land troubles. (Reuter)

GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL.

LISBON, August 27.

The Council of State met yesterday for the first time since the Cabinet assumed dictatorial power. All the councillors urged a return to constitutional government. The Premier's reply is regarded as admitting the necessity for this. (Reuter)

ADIS ABEBA CONSUL.

LONDON, August 27.

Mr. Herbert Hervey has been gazetted Consul at Adis Abeba. (Reuter)

RUSSIAN SIAM CONSUL.

JERUSALEM, August 27.

M. Yacolew, the Russia Consul, has been appointed Russian Minister-Resident in Siam. (Reuter)

COUNT WITTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 27.

Count Witte has accepted the post of director of the Bank for foreign commerce. (Havas)

KING TO VISIT VENICE.

MADRID, August 27.

The King and Queen will visit Venice on 10th October. (Havas)

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

RACONIGI, August 27.

The officers of the Japanese fleet were received by the King. (Havas)

PRINCE FOUDAD IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 27.

Prince Ahmed Pasha Foudad has arrived. (Havas)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, August 27.

South Africans beat South Wales by an innings and 66 runs. (Reuter)

EGYPT OF TO-DAY.

The following article written last month by Mr. Frank G. Carpenter appears in the "Pittsburg Dispatch":—

I am again in the great seaport of the Valley of the Nile. My first visit to it was 25 years ago, just before Arabi Pasha started the rebellion which threw Egypt into the hands of the English. I saw it again seven years later, on my way around the world, and I find now a new city, which has risen up and swallowed those of the past.

The Alexandria of to-day stands upon the site of the greatest of the commercial centres of antiquity, but its present buildings are as young as those of New York, Chicago or Boston. It is one of the boom towns of the Old World, and it has all grown up within 100 years. When George Washington was President it was little more than a village. It has now more than 400,000 people, and it will soon reach half a million.

Alexandria is a city with all modern improvements. It has wide streets as well paved as those of Washington. It has public squares which will compare favorably

with many in Europe, and buildings which would be an ornament to any town on our continent. It is now a city of street cars and automobiles. Its citizens walk or ride to its theatres by the light of electricity, and its rich men gamble by reading the ticker in its stock exchange. It is a town of big hotels, gay cafes and palaces galore. In addition to the 300,000 Mohammedans, there are more than 100,000 Christian Europeans now living in it and among them some of the smartest business men of the Mediterranean Sea. The city has become commercial, money making and fortune hunting. The rise and fall of stocks, the boom in real estate and the modern methods of getting something for nothing are its chief subjects of conversation, and the whole population is after the elusive piastre and the Egyptian pound as earnestly as the American is chasing the nickel and the dollar.

Alexandria's New Harbor.

It is easy to see where Alexandria's wealth comes from. It is growing fat from the trade of the Nile valley. It is the water gate to Egypt and the Sudan, and every cent's worth of goods that goes in and out has to pay toll. More than four thousand ships enter this port every year, and there are now vessels in the harbor from nearly every part of the world. I came to Egypt from Malta on a ship bound to India and Australia, and I can get a steamer any week which within fifteen days will take me to New York. The German lines are making a specialty of Egyptian passengers and freight, and they are gradually capturing the bulk of the Mediterranean commerce.

Alexandria has one of the best harbors on the Mediterranean. The port has been improved within the past few years until its arrangements for loading and unloading goods are unsurpassed. It has a break-water two miles in length and the biggest ocean steamers can come right up to the quay. There are 2,500 acres of water in which ships can have a safe anchorage, and many vessels come here to coal. The most of the coal is brought from England and left until the ships need it. Something like 12,000,000 tons were thus handled last year, many of the steamers on their way into and out from the Suez canal stop at Alexandria for fuel.

I do not know how much the harbor has cost, save that it runs high into the millions of dollars. When Mehmet Ali made Alexandria his capital the place was only a village with no connection with the Nile. He dug a canal 50 miles long to that great waterway, and there is now a stream of vessels going up and down that canal carrying goods into the valley and bringing the cotton, sugar, grain and other products out to the sea. The canal was constructed by forced labor. The felleehen, to the number of a quarter of a million, scooped the sand out with their hands and carried it away in baskets. It took them a year to dig the 50-mile ditch, and they were so overworked that 30,000 died on the job. Mehmet Ali also spent an enormous amount on the harbor, and Ismail Pasha laid out more than \$12,000,000 in the same way. Since the English took hold they have been steadily making other improvements, and they have works now under way which will cost millions more. The commerce of the port is increasing enormously, and the city promises to become even greater than it has been in the past.

Egypt in 1907.

The conditions at Alexandria are typical of the new Egypt. Old Mother Nile has drawn on the seven-league boots of modern progress and she is growing in wealth like a jimson weed in an asparagus bed. When I first visited her a quarter of a century ago her country was a land of the dead, with the obelisks and the Pyramids as its chief landmarks. Then its most interesting characters were the mummified king of 3,000 odd years ago and her chief visitors were antiquity hunters and one-lunged tourists after a warm winter climate. These same characters are here to-day, but in addition have come the capitalist, the syndicate and the ardent dollar chaser. Egypt is now a land of banks and stock exchanges. It throngs with civil engineers, irrigation experts and men interested in the development of the country by electricity and steam. The delta or the great fan of land which begins at Cairo and stretches out to the Mediterranean is gridironed with iron tracks, and railroad trains now carry one almost to the heart of Central Africa. When I was last here about 16 years ago Egypt was importing goods to the amount of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000. She is now buying more than \$100,000,000 worth every 12 months and her exports are more than twice what they were at that time. They now amount to \$110,000,000 a year and are increasing right along.

In other letters I shall describe the wonderful banking development that has gone on here and the extraordinary increase in land values throughout the whole valley of the Nile. I am told that in the lower delta farm lands are selling from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, and that especially good tracts bring even more. All the way up the Nile from Cairo to Assiout, for a distance of about 300 miles, you cannot buy an acre of cultivable land for less than \$200, and many a farmer would refuse to sell his little tract for \$500. Rents of lands have gone up in the same proportion, and I know of farms which are bringing from \$20 to \$50 an acre per year.

The same conditions obtain as to the real estate of the cities. Both Cairo and Alexandria are inflating their values, and land is so high in Cairo itself that a suburban development has begun, and in the future the poorer of the foreigners will probably have their homes outside the city.

Civilization and Vices Coming In.

I find Egypt changing in character. The Mohammedans are being corrupted by the Christians, and the simple living taught by the Koran, whereby the believer abstains from strong drink and other vices, has be-

come infected with the gay and giddy pleasures of the French. Cairo, the city of the Arabian nights, is fast becoming a city of Parisian nights, and the Mohammedan call to prayer is now mingled with the bacchanalian songs of the cafe chantants. In many cases the system of the harem is being exchanged for something worse. The average Mohammedan has but one wife, but in many cases he has a sweetheart in a house around the corner.

The ghoul of modern science are robbing the graves of those who made the Pyramids. A Telephone line has been stretched out of Cairo almost to the ear of the Sphinx and there is a hotel at the base of the Pyramid of Cheops, where English men and women drink brandy and soda between their games of tennis and golf.

The Egypt of to-day is a land of mighty hotels and multitudinous tourists. Our Consul General estimates that Americans alone spend almost \$4,000,000 here every winter and the English, French and Germans spend almost as much. He estimates that there are 10,000 Americans who visit the Nile Valley every season and that it costs each one of them something like \$10 per day for an average stay of two months.

Cabs, Trams and Automobiles.

When I first visited this country the donkey was the chief means of transport, and men, women and children went about on long-eared beasts, with Arab boys in blue gowns following behind and urging the animals along by poking sharp sticks into patches of bare flesh, as big as a dollar, which had been denuded of skin for the purpose. The donkey and the donkey boy are here still, but I can get a street car in Alexandria that will take me to any part of the town, and I have to jump now and then to get out of the way of an automobile. There are cabs everywhere, and Alexandria and Cairo have thousands of them.

The new hotels are extravagant beyond description. In this, where I am now writing, the rates are from 80 to 100 piasters per day, and inside the hotel walls I am as far from the old Egypt as I would be in the Waldorf at New York. The servants are French-speaking Swiss in swallowtail coats, and their palms itch for fees just as do those of their class in our big hotels. In my bedroom there is an electric bell, and I can go out into the hall and talk over the telephone to the Consul General at Cairo. The hotel is packed with guests, and on its register I see counts by the score and lords by the dozen. The men come to dinner in steel pen coats and the women in silks with low necks and short sleeves. There is a babel of English, French and German going on in the drawing-room while the guests drink coffee there after dinner, and the only evidence one perceives of the land of the Pharaohs is the tall minarets which here and there reach above the other buildings of the city, and the voices of the muezins as they stand upon them and call out to the Mohammedans to come to prayer.

The Mohammedans Growing Rich.

The changes which I have described are by no means confined to the Christians. The natives are growing rich and the Mohammedans are for the first time in the history of Egypt piling up money. They are investing their surplus in real estate and it is this that has done much to swell all land values.

Egypt is still a country of the Egyptians, notwithstanding the government of the English and the influx of the foreigners. It has now about 10,000,000 people and of these 9,800,000 are either Arabs or descendants of the original Egyptians. The most of them are Mohammedans, although there are, all told, something like 600,000 Copts. The Copts are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. They have a rude kind of Christianity, and are, as a body, better educated and wealthier than the Mohammedans. They are noted as clerks and are also fine workmen in gold and silver and in other such trades. They are money makers and money savers, and I understand that many of them, especially in upper Egypt, are now making fortunes. The pure Mohammedans do not as a rule go into banking or money-lending. That is against the Koran and they invest most of their savings in lands.

Foreigners in Egypt.

The foreign population of Egypt is less than 200,000. The greater part of it is to be found in Alexandria and Cairo, and in the other towns of the Nile Valley, as well as in Suez and Port Said. There are more Greeks than any other. The Greeks have been exploiting the Egyptians and the Nile Valley for more than two thousand years and they are to-day the sharpest, shrewdest and most unscrupulous business men in it. They do much of the banking and money lending, and until the Government established banks of its own and brought down the rate of interest they demanded an enormous usury from the Egyptian peasants. They loaned money on lands and crops, and their interest rate is said to have averaged 150 per cent per annum.

This was changed about six years ago by the establishment of the Agricultural Bank on the part of the Government, that bank lending money to the farmers at 9 per cent to within 50 per cent of the value of their farms. To-day the peasants all over Egypt can get money at 9 per cent, and the Greeks have had to come down on their rates. There are now over forty thousand Greeks in Egypt and they operate as far north as the Sudan.

The Italians number about twenty-five thousand, and the French somewhere between fifteen and twenty thousand. There are many Italian shops here in Alexandria and there are hundreds of Italians doing business in Cairo. They also furnish some of the best mechanics. Many of them are masons, and the greater part of the Assouan dam and other works of a similar nature have been constructed by them. There are also Germans, Austrians and

Russians, together with a few Americans and Belgians. The Germans are largely in evidence as clerks and they carry on mercantile businesses in many of the cities. The British community amounts to about twenty thousand, but a large number of these are soldiers or civil officials, and among them are something like six thousand Maltese and six hundred British East Indians. Practically the whole government is administered by the British, although many of the subordinate officers are native Egyptians. There are some French among the officials who have held over from the time when France was powerful in Egypt; a few have come here to manage sugar and cotton mills owned by Frenchmen, and others are shopkeepers in Alexandria and Cairo.

Alexandria the Anient.

Returning to Alexandria, sitting here in this \$5 a day hotel, surrounded by all the luxuries of Paris or New York, I find it hard to realize that I am in one of the very oldest cities of history. I started out to-day to look up relics of the past, going in a cab by mile after mile of modern buildings, and travelling over the site of the metropolis which flourished here long before Christ was born. The only object of note still left is Pompey's pillar, and that is new in comparison with the earliest history of old Egypt. It was put up only 1,600 years ago, and long after Alexandria had become one of the greatest cities of the world. The monument has been said to stand over the grave of Pompey, but it was really erected as a landmark for sailors, a burning fire upon its top being visible for miles about this part of the Mediterranean Sea.

The pillar consists of a massive column of polished granite as big around as the boiler of a railroad locomotive and as high as a 10-story flat. It consists of one solid block of stone, standing straight up on a pedestal. It was dug out of the quarries of Assouan far up the Nile valley and was brought down the river on rafts and lifted in some way or other to its present position. An evidence of its modern origin is now to be seen in the excavation which the antiquarians are making about the pedestal. During the past few months they have been digging in the earth far below its foundation and have taken out several massive stone sphinxes, the heads of some of which are still wrapped in cloths in order to protect them from injury until they can be taken to the museums of this city and Cairo. I shall send home a photograph which I have just made of one of these sphinxes.

They date back to the old Alexandria and were chiseled out several hundred years before Joseph and Mary took the little baby Jesus on an ass across the desert into this valley of the Nile that he might not be killed by Herod the King.

It was 322 years before Christ was born that this city was founded by Alexander the Great, and I venture that it then had more people than it has to-day. It was not only a great commercial port, but was a centre of learning, religion and art. It is said to have had the grandest library of antiquity. Its manuscripts numbered 900,000, and artists and students came here from everywhere to study. At the time of the Caesars it was as big as Boston, and when it was taken by the Arabs, along about 631 A.D., it had 4,000 palaces, 400 public baths, 400 places of amusement and 12,000 gardens. When Alexander the Great founded it he brought in a colony of Jews, and at the time the Mohammedans came the Jewish quarter had 40,000.

It was at Alexandria that St. Mark first preached Christianity to the Egyptians and later on the city became one of the Christian centres of the world. It was there that Hypatia lived and it was there that the Christian monks led by Peter the Reader tore her from her chariot as she was about to go into a heathen temple to worship and massacred her. They scraped her flesh from her bones with oyster shells and then tore her limb from limb.

It was here in Alexandria that Cleopatra corrupted Caesar and later on brought Mark Antony to a suicidal grave. There are carvings of Cleopatra still to be seen on some of the Egyptian temples far up the Nile, and I have a photograph of one which is still in good preservation in the Temple of Denderah. Its features are Greek rather than Egyptian and she was a Greek by her ancestry rather than a Simon-pure daughter of the Nile. She was not noted for her beauty, but she had such a wonderful charm of manner, sweetness of voice and brilliancy of intellect that she was able to flirt with and captivate the greatest men of her time.

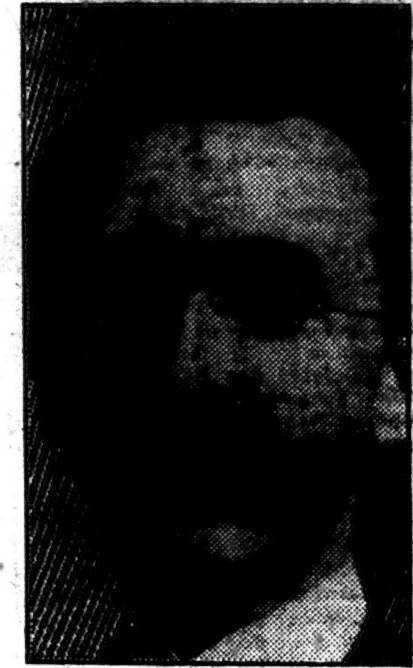
Came to Caesar in a Bed Tick.

Cleopatra's first Roman love was Julius Caesar, who had come to Alexandria to settle the claims of herself and brother to the throne of Egypt. Her father, who was one of the Ptolemies, had left his throne at his death to herself and younger brother, and according to custom the two were to marry and reign together. One of the brother's guardians, however, had dethroned Cleopatra; he had banished her and she was not in Egypt when Caesar came. It is not known whether it was at Caesar's request or not, but the story goes that she made her way back secretly to Alexandria, was carried inside a bed tick on the back of a servant to Caesar's apartments and thus presented to the mighty Roman.

She so delighted him that he put her back upon the throne, and when he left for Rome some time later he took her along and kept her there for a year or so. When Caesar was murdered, Cleopatra, who had returned to Egypt, made a conquest of Mark Antony and she remained his sweetheart from that time up to the day when he committed suicide upon the report that she had killed herself.

STOMACH INDIGESTION.

Peruna Striking at the Root of the Trouble.



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E DEL MAR.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 17.

Major Lowndes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on absorption, has been posted to the 1st Battalion, Alexandria, where he will join in due course.

The Reserve Squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons, Ballincollig, will shortly supply a South African draft.

Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable W. Lambton, 1st Battalion the Coldstream Guards, has been selected to proceed to France in connection with the military manoeuvres in that country.

The Egyptian draft of the Coldstreamers will embark for Alexandria on the 31st October to join the 3rd Battalion at Cairo.

The statement that Lord Methuen has been selected for the South African command is semi-officially confirmed. At first sight it seems a bit strange that the general who was the most unsuccessful in South Africa, and the only officer of note captured by the Boers during the prolonged struggle should be sent to the Cape as the head of the Imperial forces there. It is generally recognised that Lord Methuen is a good, but rather unfortunate soldier. One indication of his worth is that he is very popular with his men, whose welfare and comfort are his studies.

A circular has just been issued by the Army Council pointing out the advantage of developing a system of general elementary instruction for the large number of soldiers who enlist without special technical qualifications. For example, it is suggested that a course in the use of tools, training a man to do a little repairs about houses, or offices, the cleaning of bicycles and motor cars, etc., might be useful. Non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers would be suitable instructors of such classes, but an officer or senior non-commissioned officer should take the organisation in hand.

It is a bit singular that the first time that the short rifle was used in anger by our troops was in firing upon British subjects—the misguided Nationalist rioters of the Falls Road locality of Belfast. Only seven rounds were fired, but at very close range. Three persons were shot dead, and four were wounded so that in this case ever bullet found its billet.

When the contemplated reductions are made in the Mediterranean Fleet, for the purpose of strengthening the Channel Fleet, the battle squadron of the former will consist of the first class battleships Queen (flagship of Admiral Sir C. C. Drury, commanding), Prince of Wales (flagship of Prince Louis of Battenberg), Vanguard, Glory, and Albion, with the four attached cruisers. The Third Cruiser Squadron will remain at its present strength of four first class cruisers, and the destroyer flotilla will consist of eleven boats.

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